

REMARKS

Entry of the present after-final amendment is respectfully requested because it places the application in condition for allowance or at least in better form for appeal.

The applicants would like to thank the examiner for the courtesies extended to the undersigned during the personal interview of 24 February 2010, during which the merits of the outstanding office action were discussed. The above amendment and the following remarks reflect the substance of the interview.

Claims 48, 59 and 70-75 are pending. Claim 48 has been amended to avoid a possible rejection under 35 U.S.C. 101 that was discussed during the interview.

Claims 48, 59 and 70-75 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,771,334 to Yamauchi *et al.* (hereafter: "Yamauchi") in view of U.S. Patent No. 7,178,106 to Lamkin *et al.* (hereafter: "Lamkin") and in further view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/049,017 to Chang *et al.* (hereafter: "Chang"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Independent claims 48, 59, 70 and 71 recite features associated with the exemplary embodiment shown, for example, in Figs. 23A-23C in which the mode information of the table includes title numbers corresponding to MOVIE objects and JAVA objects (see e.g., pgs. 60-61). For example, as shown in FIG. 16, a Movie Object includes a branch command to a different title. Here, the index table included in INFO.BD-ROM includes title numbers such as TITLE # which index to files which have file names to indicate program identification information and filed body extensions such as MOVIE or CLASS to indicate mode information.

As a result of using the above-described table, it is possible to expand the range of expression for producing movie works, and to effectively enhance the added value of the video data with a fractional investment of describing playback controls (see pg. 8, lines 17-22).

Yamauchi describes an improvement to a multimedia disc for enabling a reproduction apparatus to instantly distinguish whether emulated AV functions may be performed for any of the titles. The disc includes a Video Title Set (VTS) management table shown in Fig. 8 and a Video Manager (VM) Internal Title Search Pointer table shown in Fig. 14. The VTS management table is used for reproducing the video materials. Particularly, the PGC information in the VTS management table shows the order and control procedure of Video Objects (VOBs) to be reproduced (See col. 15, lines 2-4). The VTS internal title search pointers in the VTS management table link to sets of PGC information (see col. 15, lines 53-54). The VTS time search map shows reproduction time update information (see col. 16, lines 60-62).

On the other hand, the VM Internal Title Search Pointer table is used after a selection of a title after initial disc insertion (shown in Fig. 12) to quickly recognize whether emulated AV functions are available for the selected title (see col. 20, lines 33-35). For example, as shown in Fig. 21B, when both sequential single PGC flag and no branch flag are “ON”, the time display and chapter display is shown (see S129-S131). When both sequential single PGC flag and no-branch flag are “ON”, a message that the time display and chapter display is not possible is shown (see S129-S130 and S135).

In the final rejection, it was asserted that the PGC number in Fig. 8 described the recited “program identification information”, that the branches between sets of PGC information recorded in the PGC management table described the recited “mode information”, and that the VTS internal title search pointer table, described in Fig. 14 is a table made of title numbers and

pointers to sets of PGC information which correspond to VTS title search pointers. In making this assertion, it was stated that the table in Fig. 14 is within Fig. 8.

However, the table shown in Fig. 14 is separate and different from Fig. 8. Particularly, the table shown in Fig. 14 (which is the Video Manager Internal Title Search Pointer table) is a portion of the Video Manager shown in Fig. 4B. The table shown in Fig. 8 (which is the Video Title Set management information) is a portion of each of the Video Title Sets (V1, V2....) shown in Fig. 4B (see col. 14, lines 39-40). That is, these two tables are stored in different portions of the disc. Further, as discussed above, the table shown in Fig. 14 is accessed during initial title selection (See Fig. 21B, S129-S131&S135). In comparison, the table shown in Fig. 8 is accessed during route processing (See Fig. 21B, S133-S134).

Therefore, because the examiner's assertion that the table shown in Fig. 14 is within the table shown in Fig. 8, the examiner's assertion that these tables describe "the table comprises (a) combinations of program identification information and mode information and (b) title numbers corresponding to the combinations" as recite in claims 48, 59, 70 and 71 is incorrect.

Even the VTS internal title search pointers in the VTS management table of Fig. 8 merely link to sets of PGC information (see col. 15, lines 53-54). That is, the VTS management table of Fig. 8 alone fails to describe "the table comprises (a) combinations of program identification information and mode information and (b) title numbers corresponding to the combinations".

As conceded by the examiner, Yamauchi fails to describe the mode information showing whether the program to be executed is an object-oriented programming language. Lamkin has been cited in order to cure the deficient teachings of Yamauchi.

Lamkin describes determining if the format of the disk itself is standard DVD or InterActual. Lamkin does not teach or suggest a program referred to by program identification information and mode information *in a table* which is an object-oriented programming language such as Java is stored on the recording medium.

Assuming *arguendo* that Yamauchi and Lamkin were combined, such a disk would only include information determining whether it was a standard DVD or InterActual. The disk would still fail to include the table as called for in claims 48, 59, 70 and 71.

As conceded by the examiner, Yamauchi and Lamkin fail to teach or suggest that the table includes title numbers corresponding to movie objects and Java objects. Chang has been cited in order to cure the deficient teachings of Yamauchi and Lamkin. However, Chang merely shows in Fig. 4 a directory structure of a DVD which includes a file A.htm for preloading. Chang does not teach or suggest a table comprising (a) combinations of program identification information and mode information and (b) title numbers corresponding to the combinations, wherein the mode information of the table includes title numbers corresponding to MOVIE objects and JAVA objects. Particularly, the directory structure in Chang showing the file A.htm does not correspond to a title number, nor is the file A.htm shown in combination.

Accordingly, because Yamauchi, Lamkin and Change fail to teach or suggest (1) a table recorded on a recording medium including (a) combinations of program identification information and mode information and (b) title numbers corresponding to the combinations, and (2) the mode information shows whether the program to be executed for dynamic control is a program described in an object-oriented programming language, wherein the mode information of the table includes title numbers corresponding to MOVIE objects and JAVA objects, it is

respectfully requested that the rejection of claims 48, 59, and 70-75 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be withdrawn.

In view of the foregoing, the applicants submit that this application is in condition for allowance. A timely notice to that effect is respectfully requested. If questions relating to patentability remain, the examiner is invited to contact the undersigned by telephone.

Respectfully submitted,

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